THE Medicinal VIRTUES OF *TAR WATER* FULLY EXPLAINED,

BY THE

Right Rev. Dr. GEORGE BERKELEY, Lord Biſhop of CLOYNE, in *Ireland.*

To which is ADDED,

The RECEIPT for making it, and Inſtructions to know by the Colour and Taſte of the Water when the *TAR* is good, and of the right Sort.

TOGETHER WITH

A plain Explanation of the BISHOP's *Phyſical* Terms.

Deſigned for the Benefit of all who drink it, and thoſe who make it themſelves.

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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

THE Medicinal VIRTUES OF *TAR-WATER*, &c.

THE Biſhop, by way of INTRODUCTION to the following Piece, aſſures the Reader, that nothing could, in his preſent Situation, have induced him to be at the Pains of writing it, but a firm Belief that it would prove a valuable Preſent to the Public. What Entertainment ſoever the reaſoning or rational Part may afford the Mind, he ventures to ſay, that the other Part ſeems ſo ſurely calculated to do Good to the Body, that both muſt be Gainers. Theſe Conſiderations have moved him to communicate to the Public the ſalutary Virtues of Tar-water; to which he thought himſelf indiſpenſably obliged, by the Duty every Man owes to Mankind. And, as Effects are linked with their Cauſes, his Thoughts on this low, but uſeful Theme led to farther Enquiries, and thoſe on to others remote, perhaps, and ſpeculative, but he hopes not altogether uſeleſs or

unentertaining. His Lordſhip having premis'd thus much, he proceeds to give the following Account of its Virtues, and the extraordinary Effects it has, in eſtabliſhing a vigorous State of Health, added to a long Life.

THE Infuſion of Tar in Water hath been uſed in ſome of our Colonies, as a Preſervative or Preparative againſt the Small-pox, which foreign Practice induced him to try it in his own Neighbourhood, when the Small-pox raged with great Violence. And the Trial fully anſwered his Expectation; all thoſe, within his Knowledge, who took the Tar water, having either eſcaped that Diſtemper, or had it very favourably. In one Family there was a remarkable Inſtance of ſeven Children, who came all very well through the Small-pox, except one young Child, which could not be brought to drink Tar-water, as the reſt had done.

Several were preſerved from taking the Small-pox by the Uſe of this Liquor: Others had it in the mildeſt Manner; and others, that they might be able to take the Infection, were obliged to intermit drinking the Tar-water. He found it might be drank with great Safety and Succeſs for any length of Time, and this not only before, but alſo during the Diſtemper. The general Rule for taking it is, about half a Pint in the Morning on an empty Stomach, and two Hours after Supper, which Quantity may be varied, according to the Caſe and Age of the Patient.

It ſeemed probable, that a Medicine of ſuch Efficacy in a Diſtemper attended with ſo many purulent Ulcers, might be alſo uſeful in other Foulneſſes of the Blood; accordingly he tried it on

on ſeveral Perſons infected with cutaneous Eruptions and Ulcers, who were ſoon relieved, and ſoon after cured. Encouraged by theſe Succeſſes, he ventured to adviſe it in the fouleſt Diſtempers, wherein it proved much more ſucceſsful than Salivations and Wood-drinks had done.

His Lordſhip having tried it in a great Variety of Caſes, found it ſucceed beyond his Hopes, in a tedious and painful Ulceration of the Bowels, in a Conſumptive Cough, and (as appeared by expectorated Pus) an Ulcer in the Lungs; in a Pleuriſy and Peripneumony. And when a Perſon, who for ſome Years had been ſubject to eryſipelatous Fevers, perceived the uſual fore-running Symptoms to come on, he adviſed her to drink Tar-water, which prevented the Eryſipelas.

He ſays, he never knew any Thing ſo good for the Stomach as Tar-water: It cures Indigeſtion and gives a good Appetite. It is an excellent Medicine in an Aſthma. It imparts a kindly Warmth and quick Circulation to the Juices, without heating, and is therefore uſeful not only as a Pectoral and Balſamic, but alſo as a powerful and ſafe Deobſtruent in cachectic and hyſteric Caſes. As it is both healing and diuretic, it is very good for the Gravel. He believes it to be of great Uſe in a Dropſy, having known it cure a very bad Anaſarca in a Perſon, whoſe Thirſt, though very extraordinary, was in a ſhort Time removed by the drinking of Tar-water.

The Uſefulneſs of this Medicine in inflammatory Caſes is evident, from what has been already obſerved. And yet ſome perhaps may ſuſpect that, as the Tar itſelf is ſulphurous, Tar-water muſt be of a hot and inflaming Nature. But it is to be noted, that all Balſams contain an acid Spirit,

rit, which is in truth a volatile Salt. Water is a Menſtruum that diſſolves all Sorts of Salt, and draws them from their Subjects. Tar, therefore, being a Balſam, it's ſalutary Acid is extracted by Water, which yet is incapable of diſſolving it's groſs reſinous Parts, whoſe proper Menſtruum is Spirit of Wine. Therefore Tar-water, not being impregnated with Reſin, may be ſafely uſed in inflammatory Caſes: And in Fact it hath been found an admirable Febrifuge, at once the ſafeſt Cooler and Cordial.

Tar was by the Ancients eſteem'd good againſt Poiſons, Ulcers, the Bites of venomous Creatures, alſo for Pthiſical, Scrophulous, Paralytic and Aſthmatic Perſons. But the Method of rendering it an inoffenſive Medicine, and agreeable to the Stomach, by extracting its Virtues in cold Water, was unknown to them. The Leaves and tender Tops of Pine and Fir are in our Times for Diet-drinks, and allowed to be antiſcorbutic and diuretic; but the moſt elaborate Juice, Salt, and Spirit of thoſe Evergreens are to be found in Tar; whoſe Virtues extend not to Animals alone, but alſo to Vegetables. Mr. *Evelyn*, in his Treatiſe of Foreſt Trees, obſerves with Wonder, that Stems of Trees, ſmeared over with Tar, are preſerved thereby from being hurt by the invenomed Teeth of Goats and other Injuries, while every other Thing of an unctuous Nature is highly prejudicial to them.

Tar and Turpentine may be had, more or leſs, from all Sorts of Pines and Firs whatſoever; and that the native Spirits and eſſential Salts of thoſe Vegetables are the ſame in Turpentine and common Tar. In effect, this vulgar Tar, which Cheapneſs and Plenty may have rendered contemptible,

temptible, appears to be an excellent Balſam, containing the Virtues of moſt other Balſams, which it eaſily imparts to Water, and by that means readily and inoffenſively inſinuates them into the Habit of the Body.

Turpentine is on all Hands allowed to have great Medicinal Virtues. Tar and it's Infuſion contain theſe Virtues. Tar-water is extremely pectoral and reſtorative; and, if we may judge from what Experience his Lordſhip has had, it poſſeſſeth the moſt valuable Qualities aſcribed to the ſeveral Balſams of *Peru*, of *Tolu*, of *Capivi*, and even to the *Balm of Gilead*; ſuch is its Virtue in Aſthma's and Pleuriſies, in Obſtructions and ulcerous Eroſions of the inward Parts. Balſams, as hath been already obſerved, are apt to offend the Stomach; but Tar-water may be taken without offending the Stomach: For the ſtrengthening whereof it is the beſt Medicine, he ſays, he has ever tried.

Warm Water is of itſelf a Deobſtruent. Therefore the Infuſion of Tar drank warm, is eaſier inſinuated into all the nice capillary Veſſels, and acts, not only by Virtue of the Balſam, but alſo by that of the Vehicle. It's Taſte, it's diuretic Quality, it's being ſo great a Cordial, ſhew the Activity of this Medicine. And at the ſame Time that it quickens the ſluggiſh Blood of the hyſterical, it's balſamic oily Nature abates the too rapid Motion of the ſharp Blood in thoſe who are hectic. The fine Particles of Tar are not only warm and active, they are alſo balſamic and emolient, ſoftening and enriching the ſharp and vapid Blood, and healing the Eroſions occaſioned thereby in the Blood-Veſſels and Glands.

Tar-Water poſſeſſeth the ſtomachic and cardiac Qualities of *Elixir Proprietatis*, *Stoughton*'s Drops, and

and many ſuch Tinctures and Extracts, with this Difference, that it worketh it's Effect more ſafely, as it hath nothing of that Spirit of Wine, which, however mixed and diſguiſed, may yet be well accounted a Poiſon in ſome Degree.

Another Way wherein Tar-water operates, is by Urine, than which perhaps none is more ſafe and effectual, for cleanſing the Blood and carrying off it's Salts. But it ſeems to produce it's principal Effect as an Alterative, ſure and eaſy, much ſafer than thoſe vehement purgative, emetic and ſalivating Medicines, which do Violence to Nature.

An Obſtruction of ſome Veſſels cauſeth the Blood to move more ſwiftly in other Veſſels, which are not obſtructed. Hence manifold Diſorders. A Liquor that dilutes and attenuates reſolves the Concretions which obſtruct. Tar-water is ſuch a Liquor.

It is the general Opinion that all Acids coagulate the Blood. *Boerhaave* excepts Vinegar, which he holds to be Soap, inaſmuch as it is found to contain an Oil as well as an acid Spirit. Hence it is both unctuous and penetrating, a powerful Antiphlogiſtic, and Preſervative againſt Corruption and Infection. Now it ſeems evident, that Tar-water is a Soap as well as a Vinegar. For though it be the Character of Reſin, which is an inſpiſſated groſs Oil, not to diſſolve in Water, yet the Salts attract ſome fine Particles of eſſential Oil; which fine Oil ſerves as a Vehicle for the acid Salts, and ſhews itſelf in the Colour of Tar-Water; for all pure Salts are colourleſs. And though the Reſin will not diſſolve in Water, yet the ſubtile Oil, in which the vegetable Salts are lodged, may as well mix with Water as Vinegar doth,

doth, which contains both Oil and Salt. And as the Oil in Tar-water diſcovers itſelf to the Eye, ſo the acid Salts do manifeſt themſelves to the Taſte. Tar-water therefore is a Soap, and as ſuch hath the medicinal Qualities of Soaps.

It operates more gently as the acid Salts loſe their Acrimony being ſheathed in Oil, and thereby approaching the Nature of neutral Salts, are more benign and friendly to the animal Syſtem: And more effectually, as, by the Help of a volatile ſmooth inſinuating Oil, thoſe ſame Salts are more eaſily introduced into the capillary Ducts. Therefore in Fevers and epidemical Diſtempers it is (and he has found it ſo) as well as in chronical Diſeaſes, a moſt ſafe and efficacious Medicine, being good againſt too great Fluidity as a Balſamic, and good againſt Viſcidity as a Soap. There is ſomething in the fiery corroſive Nature of lixivial Salts, which makes alcaline Soap a dangerous Remedy in all Caſes where an Inflammation is apprehended. And as Inflammations are often occaſioned by Obſtructions, it ſhould ſeem an acid Soap was much the ſafer Deobſtruent.

Even the beſt Turpentines, however famous for their vulnerary and detergent Qualities, have yet been obſerved by their Warmth to diſpoſe to inflammatory Tumours. But the acid Spirit being in ſo great proportion in Tar-water renders it a cooler and ſafer Medicine. And the ætherial Oil of Turpentine, though an admirable Drier, Healer, and Anodyne, when outwardly applied to Wounds and Ulcers, and not leſs uſeful in cleanſing the urinary Paſſages, and healing their Ulcerations, yet is known to be of a Nature ſo very relaxing, as ſometimes to do much Miſchief. Tar-water is not attended with the ſame ill Effects,

which I believe are owing in a great Meaſure to the ætherial Oil's being deprived of the acid Spirit in Diſtillation, which vellicating and contracting as a Stimulus, might have proved a Counterpoiſe to the exceſſive lubricating and relaxing Qualities of the Oil.

Woods in Decoction do not ſeem to yield ſo ripe and elaborate a Juice, as that which is depoſited in the Cells or *Loculi Terrebinthiaci*, and ſpontaneouſly oozes from them. And indeed, though the Balſam of *Peru*, obtain'd by boiling Wood and ſcumming the Decoction, be a very valuable Medicine, and of great Account in divers Caſes, particularly Aſthma's, Nephritic Pains, nervous Cholics and Obſtructions, yet he thinks (and ſays by Experience) that Tar-water is a more efficacious Remedy in all thoſe Caſes than even that coſtly Drug.

It hath been already obſerved that the reſtorative pectoral antihyſterical Virtues of the moſt precious Balſams and Gums are poſſeſſed in a high degree by Tar-water. And he does not know any Purpoſe anſwered by the Wood-Drinks, for which Tar-water may not be uſed with at leaſt equal Succeſs. It contains the Virtues even of *Guaiacum*, which ſeems the moſt efficacious of all the Woods, warming and ſweetening the Humours, diaphoretic and uſeful in Gouts, Dropſies and Rheums, as well as in the foul Diſeaſe. Nor ſhould it ſeem ſtrange, if the Virtues obtained by boiling an old dry Wood prove inferior to thoſe extracted from a Balſam.

There is a fine volatile Spirit in the Waters of *Geronſter*, the moſt eſteemed of all the Fountains about *Spa*, but whoſe Waters do not bear tranſporting. The ſtomachic, cardiac, and diuretic Qualities,

ties of this Fountain ſomewhat reſemble thoſe of Tar-water, which, if he is not greatly miſtaken, contains the Virtues of the beſt Chalybeat and ſulphureous Waters; with this Difference, that thoſe Waters are apt to affect the Head in taking, which Tar-water is not. Beſides, there is a Regimen of Diet to be obſerved, eſpecially with Chalybeat Waters, which he never found neceſſary with this. Tar-water layeth under no Reſtraint either as to Diet, Hours, or Employment. A Man may ſtudy, or exerciſe, or repoſe, keep his own Hours, paſs his Time either within or without, and take wholeſome Nouriſhment of any kind.

The Uſe of Chalybeat Waters, however excellent for the Nerves and Stomach, is often ſuſpended by Colds and inflammatory Diſorders; in which they are acknowledged to be very dangerous. Whereas Tar-water is ſo far from hurting in thoſe Caſes, or being diſcontinued on that Account, that it greatly contributes to their Cure.

Cordials, vulgarly ſo called, act immediately on the Stomach, and by conſent of Nerves on the Head. But Medicines of an Operation too fine and light to produce a ſenſible Effect in the *Primæ Viæ*, may, nevertheleſs, in their Paſſage through the Capillaries, operate on the Sides of thoſe ſmall Veſſels, in ſuch manner as to quicken their Oſcillations, and conſequently the Motion of their Contents, producing, in Iſſue and Effect, all the Benefits of a Cordial, much more laſting and ſalutary than thoſe of fermented Spirits, which by their cauſtic and coagulating Qualities do incomparably more Miſchief than Good. Such a cardiac Medicine is Tar-water. The tranſient Fits of Mirth, produced from fermented Liquors,

are attended with proportionable Depreſſions of Spirit in their Intervals. But the calm Chearfulneſs ariſing from this Water of Health (as it may be juſtly called) is permanent. In which it emulates the Virtues of that famous Plant *Gen Seng*, ſo much valued in *China*, as the only Cordial that raiſeth the Spirits without depreſſing them. Tar-water is ſo far from hurting the Nerves as common Cordials do, that it is highly uſeful in Cramps, Spaſms of the Viſcera, and Paralytic Numbneſs.

Emetics are on certain Occaſions adminiſtred with great Succeſs. But the overſtraining and weakening of Nature may be very juſtly apprehended from a Courſe of Emetics. They are nevertheleſs prefcribed and ſubſtituted for Exerciſe. But it is well remarked in *Plato*'s *Timæus* that Vomits and Purges are the worſt Exerciſe in the World. There is ſomething in the mild Operation of Tar-water, that ſeems more friendly to the OEconomy, and forwards the Digeſtions and Secretions in a Way natural and benign, the Mildneſs of this Medicine being ſuch as he has known Children take it, for above ſix Months together, with great Benefit, and without any Inconvenience; and after long and repeated Experience, he does eſteem it a moſt excellent Diet-drink fitted to all Seaſons and Ages.

It is, he thinks, allowed, that the Origin of the Gout lies in a faulty Digeſtion. And it is remarked by the ableſt Phyſicians, that the Gout is ſo difficult to cure, becauſe heating Medicines aggravate its immediate, and cooling its remote Cauſe. But Tar-water, although it contain active Principles that ſtrengthen the Digeſtion beyond ny Thing he knows, and conſequently muſt be ly uſeful, either to prevent or leſſen the fol-

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lowing Fit, or by invigorating the Blood to caſt it upon the Extremities, yet it is not of ſo heating a nature as to do Harm even in the Fit. Nothing is more difficult or diſagreeable than to argue Men out of their Prejudices; he does not therefore enter into Controverſies on this Subject, but if Men diſpute and object, ſhall leave the Deciſion to Time and Trial.

In the modern practice, Soap, Opium, and Mercury bid faireſt for univerſal Medicines. The firſt of theſe is highly ſpoken of. But then thoſe who magnify it moſt, except againſt the Uſe of it, in ſuch Caſes where the Obſtruction is attended with a putrefactive Alkali, or where an inflammatory Diſpoſition appears. It is acknowledged to be very dangerous in a Phthiſis, Fever, and ſome other Caſes, in which Tar-water is not only ſafe but uſeful.

Opium, though a Medicine of great Extent and Efficacy, yet is frequently known to produce grievous Diſorders in hyſterical or hypocondriacal Perſons, who make a great Part, perhaps the greateſt of thoſe who lead ſedentary Lives in the Iſlands. Beſides, upon all Conſtitutions dangerous Errors may be committed in the uſe of Opium.

Mercury hath of late Years become a Medicine of general Uſe. The extreme Minuteneſs, Mobility, and Momentum of its Parts, rendering it a moſt powerful Cleanſer of all Obſtructions, even in the moſt minute Capillaries. But then we ſhould be cautious in the Uſe of it, if we conſider, that the very Thing which gives it Power of doing Good above other Deobſtruents, doth alſo diſpoſe it to do Miſchief. He means its great Momentum, the Weight of it being about ten Times that of Blood, and the Momentum being the joint Product of the Weight and Velocity, it muſt

needs

needs operate with great Force; and may it not be juſtly feared, that ſo great a Force entring the minuteſt Veſſels, and breaking the obſtructed Matter, might alſo break or wound the fine tender Coats of thoſe ſmall Veſſels, and ſo bring on the untimely Effects of old Age, producing more, perhaps, and worſe Obſtructions than thoſe it removed? Similar Conſequences may juſtly be apprehended from other mineral and ponderous Medicines. Therefore upon the whole, there will not perhaps be found any Medicine, more general in its Uſe, or more ſalutary in its Effects than Tar-water.

To ſuppoſe that all Diſtempers ariſing from very different, and it may be, from contrary Cauſes, can be cured by one and the ſame Medicine, muſt ſeem chimerical. But it may with Truth be affirmed, that the Virtue of Tar-water extends to a ſurprizing Variety of Caſes very diſtant and unlike. This he has experienced in his Neighbours, his Family, and himſelf. And as he lives in a remote Corner among poor Neighbours, who for want of a regular Phyſician have often Recourſe to him, he has had frequent Opportunities of Trial, which convince him, it is of ſo juſt a Temperament as to be an Enemy to all Extremes. He has known it do great Good in a cold watery Conſtitution, as a Cardiac and Stomachic; and at the ſame Time allay Heat and feveriſh Thirſt in another. He has known it correct coſtive Habits in ſome, and the contrary Habit in others. Nor will this ſeem incredible, if it be conſidered that middle Qualities naturally reduce the Extreme. Warm Water, for inſtance, mixed with hot and cold, will leſſen the Heat in that, and Cold in this.

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They who know the great Virtues of common Soap, whoſe coarſe lixivial Salts are the Product of culinary Fire, will not think it incredible that Virtues of mighty Force and Extent ſhould be found in a fine acid Soap, the Salts and Oil whereof are a moſt elaborate Product of Nature and the ſolar Light.

It is certain Tar-water warms, and therefore ſome may perhaps ſtill think it cannot cool. The more effectually to remove this Prejudice, let it be farther conſidered, that as, on the one hand, oppoſite Cauſes do ſometimes produce the ſame Effect, for Inſtance, Heat by Rarefaction, and Cold by Condenſation, do both increaſe the Air's Elaſticity; ſo, on the other hand, the ſame Cauſe ſhall ſometime produce oppoſite Effects: Heat for Inſtance thins, and again Heat coagulates the Blood. It is not therefore ſtrange that Tar-water ſhould warm one Habit, and cool another; have one good Effect on a cold Conſtitution, and another on an inflamed one; nor, if this be ſo, that it ſhould cure oppoſite Diſorders. All which juſtifies to Reaſon, what he has often found true in Fact. The Salts, the Spirits, the Heat of Tar-water are of a Temperature congenial to the Conſtitution of a Man, which receives from it a kindly Warmth, but no inflaming Heat. It is remarkable that two Children in his Neighbourhood, being in a Courſe of Tar-water, upon an Intermiſſion of it, never failed to have their Iſſues inflamed by an Humour much more hot and ſharp than at other Times. But its great Uſe in a Small-Pox, Pleuriſies and Fevers, is a ſufficient Proof that Tar-water is not of an inflaming Nature.

He dwelt the longer on this Head, becauſe ſome Gentlemen of the Faculty have thought fit to declare

clare that Tar-water muſt enflame, and that they would never viſit any Patient in a Fever, who had been a Drinker of it. But he will venture to affirm, that it is ſo far from increaſing a Feveriſh Inflammation, that it is on the contrary a moſt ready Means to allay and extinguiſh it. It is of admirable Uſe in Fevers, being at the ſame Time the ſureſt, ſafeſt, and moſt effectual both Paregoric and Cordial; for the Truth of which, he appeals to any Perſon's Experience, who ſhall take a large Draught of it Milk-warm in the Paroxyſm of a Fever, even when plain Water or Herb-Teas ſhall be found to have little or no Effect. It ſeems to his Lordſhip that its ſingular and ſurprizing Uſe in Fevers of all kinds, were there nothing elſe, would be alone ſufficient to recommend it to the Public.

The beſt Phyſicians make the Idea of a Fever to conſiſt in a too great Velocity of the Heart's Motion, and too great Reſiſtance at the Capillaries. Tar-water, as it ſoftens and gently ſtimulates thoſe nice Veſſels, helps to propel their Contents, and ſo contributes to remove the latter Part of the Diſorder. And for the former, the irritating Acrimony, which accelerates the Motion of the Heart, is diluted by watery, corrected by acid, and ſoftened by balſamic Remedies, all which Intentions are anſwered by this aqueous acid balſamic Medicine. Beſides, the viſcid Juices, coagulated by the febrile Heat, are reſolved by Tar-water as a Soap, and not too far reſolved, as it is a gentle acid Soap; to which we may add, that the peccant Humours and Salts are carried off by its diaphoretic and diuretic Qualities.

He found all this confirmed by his own Experience in the late ſickly Seaſon of the Year One thouſand ſeven hundred and forty one, having had

had twenty-five Fevers in his own Family cured by this medicinal Water, drunk copiouſly. The ſame Method was practiſed on ſeveral of his poor Neighbours with equal Succeſs. It ſuddenly calm'd the feveriſh Anxieties, and ſeemed every Glaſs to refreſh, and infuſe Life and Spirit into the Patient. At firſt ſome of thoſe Patients had been vomited; but afterwards he found that without vomiting, bleeding, bliſtering, or any other Evacuation or Medicine whatever, very bad Fevers could be cured by the ſole drinking of Tar-water Milk warm, and in good Quantity, perhaps a large glaſs every Hour taken in Bed. And it was remarkable, that ſuch as were cured by this comfortable Cordial, recovered Health and Spirits at once, while thoſe who had been cured by Evacuations often languiſhed long, even after the Fever had left them, before they could recover of their Medicines and regain their Strength.

In Peripneumonies and Pleuriſies he has obſerved Tar-water to be excellent, having known ſome pleuritic Perſons cured without bleeding, by a Bliſter early apply'd to the Stitch, and the copious drinking of Tar-water, four or five Quarts, or even more in four and twenty Hours. And he recommends it to farther Trial, whether in all Caſes of a Pleuriſy, one moderate Bleeding, a Bliſter on the Spot, and Plenty of tepid Tar-water may not ſuffice, without thoſe repeated and immoderate Bleedings, the bad Effects of which are perhaps never got over. He thinks that a pleuritic Patient betaking himſelf to Bed betimes, and drinking very copiouſly of Tar-water, may be cured by that alone without Bleeding, Bliſtering, or any other Medicine whatever: His Lordſhip has found this ſucceed at a Glaſs every half Hour.

He has known a Bloody-flux of long Continuance, after divers Medicines had been tried in vain, cured by Tar-water. But that which he takes to be the moſt ſpeedy and effectual Remedy in the Bloody-flux, is a Clyſter of an Ounce of common brown Roſin diſſolved over a Fire in two Ounces of Oil, and added to a Pint of Broth, which not long ſince he had frequent Occaſion of trying, when that Diſtemper was epidemical. Nor can he ſay that any to whom he adviſed it miſcarried. This Experiment he was led to make by the Opinion he had of Tar as a Balſamic: And Roſin is only Tar inſpiſſated.

Nothing that he knows corroborates the Stomach ſo much as Tar-water. Whence it follows, that it muſt be of ſingular Uſe to Perſons afflicted with the Gout. And from what he has obſerved in five or ſix Inſtances, he verily believes it the beſt and ſafeſt Medicine either to prevent the Gout, or ſo to ſtrengthen Nature againſt the Fit, as to drive it from the Vitals; or, at other Times to change a worſe Illneſs into the Gout, and to get rid of it: Doctor *Sydenham*, in his Treatiſe of the Gout, declares, that whoever finds a Medicine the moſt efficacious for ſtrengthening Digeſtion, will do more Service in the Cure of that and other chronical Diſtempers, than he can even form a Notion of. The Biſhop leaves it to Trial, whether Tar-water be not that Medicine; he is perſwaded it is, by all the Experiments he could make. But in all Trials he recommends Diſcretion; for Inſtance, a Man with the Gout in his Stomach ought not to drink cold Tar-water. This Eſſay leaves room for future Experiment in every Part of it, not pretending to be a complete Treatiſe.

It is evident to Senſe, that Blood, Urine, and other animal Juices, being let to ſtand, ſoon contract a great Acrimony. Juices, therefore, from a bad Digeſtion retained and ſtagnating in the Body, grow ſharp and putrid. Hence a fermenting Heat, the immediate Cauſe of the Gout. The curing this by cooling Medicines, as they would increaſe the antecedent Cauſe, muſt be a vain Attempt. On the other hand, Spices and ſpirituous Liquors, while they contribute to remove the antecedent Cauſe, or bad Digeſtion, would, by inflaming the Blood, increaſe the proximate or immediate Cauſe of the Gout, to wit, the fermenting Heat. The Scope therefore muſt be, to find a Medicine that ſhall corroborate, but not inflame. Bitter Herbs are recommended; but they are weak in compariſon of Tar-water.

The great Force of Tar-water, to correct the Acrimony of the Blood, appears in nothing more than in the Cure of a Gangrene, from an internal Cauſe; which was performed on a Servant of his own, by preſcribing the copious and conſtant Uſe of Tar-water for a few Weeks. From his repreſenting Tar-water as good for ſo many Things, ſome perhaps may conclude it good for nothing. But Charity obligeth him to ſay what he knows, and what he thinks, howſoever it may be taken. Men may cenſure and object as they pleaſe, but he appeals to Time and Experiment. Effects miſimputed, Caſes wrong told, Circumſtances overlooked, perhaps too, Prejudices and Partialities againſt Truth, may for a Time prevail and keep her at the Bottom of her Well, from whence nevertheleſs ſhe emergeth ſooner or later, and ſtrikes the Eyes of all who do not keep them ſhut.

Boerhaave thinks a Specific may be found, for

that peculiar Venom, which infects the Blood in the Small-pox, and that the Proſpect of ſo great a public Benefit ſhould ſtir up Men to ſearch for it. Its wonderful Succeſs, in preventing and mitigating that Diſtemper, would incline one to ſuſpect that Tar-water is ſuch a Specific, eſpecially ſince he has found it of ſovereign Uſe as well during the Small-pox as before it. Some think an Eryſipelas and the Plague differ only in degree. If ſo, Tar-water ſhould be uſeful in the Plague, for he has known it cure an Eryſipelas.

Tar-water, as cleanſing, healing, and balſamic, is good in all Diſorders of the urinary Paſſages, whether obſtructed or ulcerated. Doctor *Liſter* ſuppoſeth, indeed, the Turpentines act by a Cauſtic Quality, which irritates the Coats of the urinary Ducts to expel Sand and Gravel. But, it ſhould ſeem, this expelling diuretic Virtue conſiſted rather in the Salts than the Reſin, and conſequently reſides in the Tar-water, gently ſtimulating by its Salts, without the dangerous Force of a Cauſtic. The violent Operation of Ipecacuanha lies in its Reſin, but the ſaline Extract is a gentle Purge and Diuretic, by the Stimulus of its Salts.

That which acts as a mild Cordial, neither hurting the capillary Veſſels as a Cauſtic, nor affecting the Nerves, nor coagulating the Juices, muſt in all Caſes be a Friend to Nature, and aſſiſt the *Vis Vitæ* in its Struggle againſt all kinds of Contagion. And from what he has obſerved, Tar water appears to him an uſeful Preſervative in all epidemical Diſorders, and againſt all other Infection whatſoever, as well as that of the Small-pox. What Effects the Animi Pathemata have in human Malacies, is well known, and conſequently the general Benefit of ſuch a Cardiac may be reaſonably ſuppoſed.

He

He ſays, that he has often known Tar-water procure Sleep, and compoſe the Spirits in cruel Vigils, occaſioned either by Sickneſs or by too intenſe Application of Mind. If he may truſt what Trials he has been able to make, Tar-water is good in the ſeveral kinds of Scurvy, acid, alcaline, and muriatic, and he believes it the only Medicine that cures them all without doing Hurt in any. As it contains a volatile Acid with a fine volatile Oil, why may not a Medicine cool in one Part and warm in another be a Remedy to either Extreme? He has obſerved it to produce a kindly genial Warmth without Heat, a Thing to be aimed at in all Sorts of Scurvy. Beſides the Balſam in Tar-water ſheaths all ſcorbutic Salts alike: And its great Virtues as a Digeſter and Deobſtruent are of general Uſe in all ſcorbutic, and, he may add, in all chronical Caſes whatſoever.

He cannot be ſure that he has tried it in a ſcrophulous Caſe, though he has tried it ſucceſsfully in one that he ſuſpected to be ſo. And he apprehends it would be very ſerviceable in ſuch Diſorders. For although Doctor *Gibbs* in his Treatiſe of the King's Evil derives that Diſeaſe from a coagulating Acid, which is alſo agreeable to the Opinion of ſome other Phyſicians, and although Tar-water contain an Acid, yet as it is a Soap, it reſolves inſtead of coagulating the Juices of the Body.

For hyſterical and hypocondriacal Diſorders, ſo frequent among us, it is commonly ſuppoſed that all Acids are bad; but he will venture to except the acid Soap of Tar-water, having found by his own Experience, and that of many others, that it raiſeth the Spirits, and is an excellent Antihyſteric, nor leſs innocent than potent, which cannot be

ſaid

ſaid of thoſe others in common Uſe, that often leave People worſe than they find them.

In a high Degree of Scurvy a mercurial Salivation is looked on by many as the only Cure. Which, by the vehement Shock it gives the whole Frame, and the ſenſible Secretion it produceth, may be thought to be more adequate to ſuch an Effect. But the Diſorder occaſioned by that violent Proceſs, it is to be feared, may never be got over. The immediate Danger, the frequent bad Effects, the extreme Trouble, and nice Care attending ſuch a Courſe do very deſervedly make People afraid of it. And though the ſenſible Secretion therein be ſo great, yet in a longer Tract of Time the Uſe of Tar-water may produce as great a Diſcharge of ſcorbutic Salts by Urine and by Perſpiration, the Effect of which laſt, though not ſo ſenſible, may be greater than that of Salivation; eſpecially if it be true, that in common Life inſenſible Perſpiration is to Nutrition, and all ſenſible Excretions, as five to three.

Many hyſteric and ſcorbutic Ailments, many Taints contracted by themſelves, or inherited from their Anceſtors, afflict the People of Condition in theſe Iſlands; often rendering them, upon the whole, much more unhappy than thoſe whom Poverty and Labour have ranked in the loweſt Lot of Life; which Ailments might be ſafely removed or relieved by the ſole Uſe of Tar-water; and thoſe Lives, which ſeem hardly worth living for bad Appetite, low Spirits, reſtleſs Nights, waſting Pains and Anxieties, be rendered eaſy and comfortable.

As the Nerves are Inſtruments of Senſation, it follows that Spaſms in the Nerves may produce all Symptoms, and therefore a Diſorder in the nervous Syſtem ſhall imitate all Diſtempers, and occaſion,

occaſion, in appearance, an Aſthma for Inſtance, a Pleuriſy, or a Fit of the Stone. Now whatever is good for the Nerves in general, is good againſt all ſuch Symptoms. But Tar-water, as it includes in an eminent Degree the Virtues of warm Gums and Reſins, is of great Uſe for comforting and ſtrengthening the Nerves, curing Twitches in the nervous Fibres, Cramps alſo, and Numbneſs in the Limbs, removing Anxieties and promoting Sleep, in all which Caſes he has known it very ſucceſsful.

This ſafe and cheap Medicine ſuits all Circumſtances and all Conſtitutions, operating eaſily, curing without diſturbing, raiſing the Spirits without depreſſing them, a Circumſtance that deſerves repeated Attention. And Experience ſheweth this to be true. For the fermented Spirit of Wine or other Liquors produceth irregular Motions, and ſubſequent Depreſſions in the animal Spirits. Whereas the luminous Spirit lodged and detained in the native Balſam of Pines and Firs, is of a Nature ſo mild and benign, and proportioned to the human Conſtitution, as to warm without heating, to cheer but not inebriate, and to produce a calm and ſteddy Joy like the Effect of good News, without that ſinking of Spirits which is a ſubſequent Effect of all fermented Cordials. He may add, without all other Inconvenience, except that it may, like any other Medicine, be taken in too great a Quantity for a nice Stomach. In which Caſe it may be right, to leſſen the Doſe, or to take it only once in four and twenty Hours, empty, going to Bed, (when it is found to be leaſt offenſive) or even to ſuſpend the taking of it for a Time, till Nature ſhall ſeem to crave it, and rejoice in its benign and comfortable Spirit.

His Lordſhip ſays, he has been ſurprized to ſee

Perſons

Perſons fallen away and languiſhing under a bad Digeſtion, after a few Weeks, recover a good Stomach, and with it Fleſh and Strength, ſo as to ſeem renewed, by the drinking of Tar-water. The Strength and Quantity of this Water to be taken by each individual Perſon is beſt determined from Experience. And as for the Time of taking, he never knew any Evil enſue from its being continued ever ſo long; but, on the contrary, many and great Advantages, which ſometimes would not perhaps begin to ſhew themſelves, till it had been taken two or three Months.

He further obſerves, that after having ſaid ſo much of the Uſes of Tar, he adds that being rubb'd on them, it is an excellent Preſervative of the Teeth and Gums; that it ſweetens the Breath, and that it clears and ſtrengthens the Voice. And, as its Effects are various and uſeful, ſo there is nothing to be feared from the Operation of an Alterative ſo mild and friendly to Nature. It was a wiſe Maxim of certain antient Philoſophers, that Diſeaſes ought not to be irritated by Medicines. But no Medicine diſturbs the animal OEconomy leſs than this, which, he ſays, if he may truſt his own Experience, never produces any Diſorder in a Patient when rightly taken.

He tells you of a Perſon who took a large Glaſs of Tar-water juſt before Breakfaſt, which gave him an invincible Nauſea and Diſguſt, although he had before received the greateſt Benefit from it. But if the Tar-water be taken and made in the Manner preſcribed at the End of this Eſſay, it will, if he miſtakes not, have enough of the Salt to be uſeful, and little enough of the Oil to be inoffenſive. He means his own Manner of making it, and not the *American*; that

that ſometimes makes it too ſtrong, and ſometimes too weak; which Tar-water, however it might ſerve as there uſed, merely for a Preparative againſt the Small-Pox, yet he queſtions whether it may be fitly uſed in all thoſe various Caſes, wherein he has found Tar-water ſo ſucceſsful. Perſons more delicate than ordinary may render it palatable, by mixing a Drop of the Chemical Oil of Nutmuegs, or a Spoonful of Mountain-Wine in each Glaſs. It may not be amiſs to obſerve, that he has known ſome, whoſe nice Stomachs could not bear it in the Morning, take it at Night going to Bed without any Inconvenience; and that with ſome it agrees beſt warm, with others cold. It may be made ſtronger for brute Beaſts, as Horſes, in whoſe Diſorders he has known it very uſeful.

In very dangerous and acute Caſes much may be taken and often; as far as the Stomach can bear. But in chronical Caſes, about half a Pint, Night and Morning, may ſuffice; or in caſe ſo large a Doſe ſhould prove diſagreeable, half the Quantity may be taken at four Times, to wit, in the Morning, at Night going to Bed, and about two Hours before Dinner and Breakfaſt. A Medicine of ſo great Virtue in ſo many different Diſorders, and eſpecially in that grand Enemy, the Fever, muſt needs be a Benefit to Mankind in general. There are nevertheleſs three Sorts of People to whom he would peculiarly recommend it: Sea-faring Perſons, Ladies, and Men of ſtudious and ſedentary Lives.

To Sailors and all Sea-faring Perſons, who are ſubject to ſcorbutic Diſorders and putrid Fevers, eſpecially in long Southern Voyages, he is perſwaded this Tar-water would be very beneficial. And this may deſerve peculiar Notice in the pre-

ſent Courſe of marine Expeditions, when ſo many of our Countrymen have periſhed by ſuch Diſtempers, contracted at Sea and in Foreign Climates; which, it is probable, might have been prevented, by the copious Uſe of Tar-water.

This ſame Water will alſo give charitable Relief to the Ladies, who often want it more than the Pariſh-Poor; being many of them never capable to make a good Meal, and ſitting pale, puny, and forbidden like Ghoſts, at their own Table, Victims of Vapours and Indigeſtion.

Studious Perſons alſo pent up in narrow Holes, breathing bad Air, and ſtooping over their Books, are much to be pitied. As they are debarred the free Uſe of Air and Exerciſe, this he will venture to recommend as the beſt Succedaneum to both. Though it were to be wiſhed that modern Scholars would, like the Ancients, meditate and converſe more in Walks and Gardens and open Air, which, upon the whole, would perhaps be no Hindrance to their Learning, and a great Advantage to their Health. The Biſhop tells you, that his own ſedentary Courſe of Life, had long ſince thrown him into an ill Habit, attended with many Ailments, particularly a nervous Cholic, which render'd his Life a Burthen; and more ſo, becauſe his Pains were exaſperated by Exerciſe. But ſince the Uſe of Tar-Water, he finds, though not a perfect Recovery from his old and rooted Illneſs, yet ſuch a gradual Return of Health and Eaſe, that he eſteems his having taken this Medicine the greateſt of all temporal Bleſſings, and is convinced that, under Providence, he owes his Life to it.

The Biſhop's Receipt *for making* Tar-water.

POur a Gallon of cold Water on a Quart of Tar, and ſtir and mix them thoroughly with a Ladle, or flat Stick, for the Space of three or four Minutes, after which the Veſſel muſt ſtand eight and forty Hours, that the Tar may have Time to ſubſide, when the clear Water is to be poured off and kept for Uſe, no more being made from the ſame Tar, which may ſtill ſerve for common Purpoſes.

Copy of a LETTER *receiv'd from a Gentleman relating to* Tar-water.

Admiralty Coffee-Houſe,
Wedneſday, at Breakfaſt.

SIR,

SEEING in the Papers of a Letter coming out next Week, in oppoſition to that excellent Medicine *Tar-water*, generouſly given by that good Biſhop the Author, I think that all Perſons that have found Benefit by it, ought, out of Gratitude, and in Juſtification to their Benefactor, to make it publick. I therefore am ſurpriz'd to ſee (tho' I have heard ſo many ſay that they have receiv'd its Benefits) that not one grateful Perſon ſhould dare acknowledge it in publick. As I bought the *Tar-water* of you, I give you the incloſ'd Account of my Caſe, and Benefit I receiv'd, and wiſh you wou'd get it inſerted, in hopes others will do the ſame; and if it coſt any thing, I will call and juſtly pay you, tho' I am,

Yours unknown,

A. B.

P. S. It's greatly feared, that ſome Perſons, for a little Gain, will make more of the Water than the Biſhop orders, which they ought to be caution'd againſt.

My

My CASE.

I have for a long Time labour'd under a weak Stomach and bad Digeſtion, which brought upon me a vaſt Depreſſion of Spirits, and a conſumptive (as I imagin'd) Conſtitution, attended with vaſt ſwell'd Legs. But having purchas'd a Bottle of Tar-water *of you, the ſecond Glaſs I took found out my Diſorder in my Stomach, and (thank God and the good Biſhop) brought from thence, what I wou'd not have there again upon any Conſideration, and is not fit here to be mention'd, and have, by continuing it, firſt once and now twice a Day, reſtor'd my Appetite and Spirits to Admiration, and almoſt quite abated the Swelling in my Legs; for which I publickly return my Thanks to the generous Benefactor.*

If am too long in the Style, you may ſhorten it, but not the Subſtance, or Facts.

Advertiſement from the Daily Advertiſer *in Anſwer to the Letter.*

A Letter having been ſent to one of the Proprietors of the *Tar-water Ware-houſe*, behind the *Thatch'd-Houſe Tavern*, in St. *James*'s Street, dated *May* 23d, from the *Admiralty Coffee-houſe*, and ſign'd *A. B.* requeſting that the ſaid Letter may be inſerted in the *News-Papers* for the Good of the Publick, the Letter-Writer expreſſing many ſignal Benefits he has receiv'd from drinking *Tar-water*: This is therefore to inform the ſaid *A. B.* that if he pleaſes to ſend his Name at Length, he may depend on his Letter being inſerted.

Another LETTER *from the ſaid Gentleman.*

SIR,

YOur's in Yeſterday's *Advertiſer*, in Anſwer to *A. B.* was not ſeen by him till late in the Afternoon, ſo cou'd not be anſwer'd ſooner.

The

The Letter I wrote you is Fact and Truth, and will, thank God, now bear Addition, my Strength daily getting ground of my Diſorders, and am, I conceive, quite recovered. But, good Sir, I do not live in or near *London*, and am tranſacting Buſineſs, which I ſhall hardly accompliſh this Fortnight; till then, it may not be proper to inſert my Name, as deſir'd. The only Motive that induc'd me to write to you, was in Gratitude to my Benefactor for ſo ſpeedy a Help; when the ſame Diſorder, (as I conceive by its Symptoms) about a Year and a half ago, coſt me upwards of a Hundred Pounds for a patch'd-up Cure, beſides lying near ſix Months bed-ridden, and in my Chamber; and the Relief I firſt then found, was in the ſame Way as I have by that excellent Remedy *Tar-water*, which, with the Treatiſe, I intend to purſue.

If you have been, or are, at any Charge, and want to know or ſee me, leave a Letter for *A. B.* at the *Admiralty Coffee-houſe*, till call'd for, and it ſhall be anſwer'd.

Sunday, *May* 26th, 1744. *Your very humble Servant*, A. B.

The Seal is my Coat of Arms, ſo you may gueſs partly who I am by that.

CONCLUSION.

AS there is as great a Difference in *Tar*, as in any Commodity whatſoever, the Perſons who intend to make it, are caution'd as to the following Particulars, leſt *Plantation Tar*, or *Tar* us'd before, ſhould be impos'd upon them: The true Properties of the right *Tar-water* are, That there ſhould be an Acid in the Taſte, the Water when made ſhould be as tranſparent as Sherry; and the Smell

Smell quite even, and no way offensive to any, but those who have an Antipathy to the Smell of *Tar* in general. Whereas the other has none of the Acid, which is the principal advantageous Property, but has a rough, bitter, smoaky Taste, that kind of *Tar* not properly impregnating with the Water.

A plain EXPLANATION *of the Bishop's* Physical Terms.

ANtiphlogistick, *A Medicine for curing Inflammations.*
Anasarcha, *Swellings that pitt, occasion'd by a Dropsy.*
Acrimony, *a Sharpness or Tartness.*
Anodyne, *A Remedy which alleviates or takes away Pain.*
Anti-Hysterical, *What cures Hysterieal Disorders.*
Alcali, *A fix'd Sort.*
Acids, *All Liquors and Substances that are sour.*
Antiscorbuticks, *Medicines good against the Scurvy.* a
Alteratives, *Medicines which have no immediate Oper tion, but gradually change the Habit of Body.*

C

Capillary Vessels, *The smallest Blood Vessels, called so from their being almost as small as a Hair.*
Caustick, *Corroding, Burning.*
Chalybeat, *Impregnated with Steel.*
Coagulating, *Curdling, Thickening.*
Cardiac, *Cordial good for the Heart.*
Corrosive, *Gnawing, Fretting, Eating away.*
Condensation, *Making thick and closer.*
Culinary, *Catchings.*
Concretions, *The Juices grown thick.*
Cutaneous Eruptions, *Breakings out on the Skin.*
Cachectic, *A bad Habit of Body or Constitution.*

D

Detergent, *Cleansing.*
Diaphoreticks, *Creating Sweat.*
Deobstruents, *Medicines that open Obstructions.*
Diuretic, *Any thing that provokes Urine.*

Emeticks,

E

Emeticks, *Vomits,*
Elaſticity, *a Springineſs, or a Power Bodies have to return to their firſt Place of Condition, out of which they had been forc'd.*
Epidemical, *Univerſal, General.*
Excretions, *The Separation of excrementitious Humours from the Aliments of the Blood.*
Expectorate, *to bring up Phlegm.*
Eryſipelas, *An Inflammation of a hot, reddiſh Colour, St. Anthony's Fire.*
Eroſions, *Acid Fluids, or Humours.*
Emollients, *Softners of any Humours.*

F

Fluidity, *An Aptneſs to flow.*
Febrifuge, *A Medicine ſerviceable in any Fever.*

G

Gangrene, *A Corruption of a Part, generally beginning by a Blackneſs and Mortification.*
Genial, *Chearful.*

H

Hyſtericks, *Medicines proper for Diſorders in the Womb.*
Hectick, *A ſlow continual Fever.*
Hypocondriacal, *Spleenatick or melancholly Diſorders.*

I

Ipecacuanha, *Indian Root for a Vomit.*
Inſpiſſated, *Thickened.*
Inebriate, *To intoxicate.*

L

Lubricative, *Making ſlippery, ſoft, and yielding.*
Lixivial Salts, *An Alkali extracted from calcin'd Herbs, &c. by means of boil'd Lye.*

M

Mobility, *Aptneſs and Ability to move.*
Menſtruum, *All Liquors which are uſed for Diſſolvents.*
Muriatick, *Briny.*

N

Neutral Salts, *Which partake of the Nature of an Acid and an Alkali.*
Nutrition, *Nouriſhing.*
Nephritick Pains, *Pains in the Reins or Kidney.*

O

Oſcillation, *A continual Motion, like that of the Pendulum of a Clock.*

P

Paroxyſm, *An Acceſs, or Fit of a Fever, &c.*
Peccant, *Offending, Hurtful.*
Putrefaction, *Corrupting, Making rotten.*

Pathemata,

Pathemata, *Paſſions or Affections.*
Perſpiration, *A Breathing or Sweating out of Humours through the Pores of the Body.*
Pus, *Phlegm or Matter.*
Purulent, *full of Corruption, or Sores.*
Pectorals, *Medicines good for Diſtempers in the Breaſt.*
Pituitous, *Phlegmy.*
Peripneumony, *An Inflammation of the Subſtance of the Lungs, accompanied with a ſharp Fever, hard Breathing, a Cough, and a heavy Pain.*

R

Reſinous, *full of Roſin.*
Rarefaction, *Making thin.*
Ramification, *A Collection of ſmall Branches, ſhooting out from any great one, as from Arteries, Veins, or Nerves.*

S

Spaſms, *Cramps.*
Stimulus, *A Property in ſharp Bodies, which occaſions a Shaking or a Windineſs in the Fibres,*
Stimulating, *Moving or Provoking.*
Scrophulous, *Scorbutick Swellings, ſuch as the King's Evil, &c.*
Secretion, *A Separation of one Fluid from another.*

V

Viſcera, *Bowels.*
Vellicating, *A convulſive Twitching of the Fibres.*
Vulnerary, *Healing of Wounds.*
Viſcidity, *a thick Clamineſs or Slimineſs.*
Volatile, *So light and airy, as to be apt to evaporate.*
Ulcerations, *A Breaking out into Sores.*
Unctions, *Oily, fat, greaſy.*

To the PUBLICK.

THE Right, Genuine *Tar-Water* is ſold at the *Ware-Houſe* behind the *Thatch'd Houſe Tavern* in *St. James's-Street*; at Mr. *Amey*'s at *Charing-Croſs*; Mr. *Gardner*'s, oppoſite *St. Clement's* Church in the *Strand*; Mr. *Corbett*'s in *Fleet-Street*; Mr. *Robinſon*'s in *Ludgate-Street*; Mr. *Smith*'s in *Cannon-Street*; Mrs. *Cooper*'s in *Pater-noſter Row*; Mr. *Bakewell*'s in *Cornhill*; Mr. *Broaders* in *Bury-Street, St. James's*; and, for the Conveniency of Water-Carriage, at Mr. *Purnell*'s at *Hungerford Stairs*. Price Six-pence a Quart-Bottle, ſeal'd up, with Directions.

FINIS.